respected middle-aged man of Naga--who always had been "too busy" to tell me his life story--became ill with malaria. I was able to record his life history, over a period of two months, while he was confined to his dwelling recovering from his illness. 124

Various collections were made during the period of research; e.g., an ethno-botany collection of approximately one hundred plants used for medicinal and ritual purposes. This collection was later sent to the National Museum, in Manila, and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., for scientific identification of the specimens. Specimens of river fish and crustaceans used by the barriofolk for food were preserved in alcohol and sent to the Bureau of Fisheries, Manila, for scientific identification. A similar collection of fresh water and marine snail and clam shells was collected and sent to the Smithsonian Institution. Soil samples taken in Caticugan were forwarded to the Division of Soil Laboratories, Manila, for chemical analysis. 126 ●

Since plants, fish, snails, and other forms of life normally have different names throughout the Philippines, sometimes within the same municipality, it was necessary to obtain scientific identification. Without such identification it is impossible to compare the same plants or fish utilized in various regions of the Philippines. Such identification made possible, with

the resources available, cross-comparison of various fish or medicinal plants used elsewhere in the archipelago, and facilitated obtaining their English name. 126

Special attention was given to mapping as much data as possible. Since no large scale map of Barrio Caticugan existed, a base map was made, using the pace method. Other maps were obtained and corrected or the data augmented when desirable. The drawings in this study were first sketched in pencil and then shown to the barriofolk to check the names of the different parts or variation in types. Then the final sketches were made on the basis of these criticisms.

Care was taken to check the spelling and meaning of all the dialect terms used in this study. A card dictionary of about 500 terms was made in which the word (or phrase) and its meaning were recorded. This card dictionary was then passed among a number of school teachers in the poblacion with the following instructions: "Is this word (phrase) spelled correctly? Is the word defined correctly? Are there additional meanings for the word?" The various corrections and additions were compared and consolidated in the dictionary.

I never became so proficient in Cebuano that I could entirely dispense with the services of my interpreter. However, after a few months I was able to carry on simple conversations in the dialect much to the delight of barrio friends who had many hearty laughs at my pronunciation. After six months I was able to check, 123